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**MCQ RM  - (1 2 4 5) Unit**

**What is the primary aim of descriptive research ?**

**A) To solve immediate societal problems**

**B) To make a critical evaluation of available information**

**C) To survey and fact-find various types of information**

**D) To establish a theoretical framework**

**Answer: C**

**Which type of research is mainly concerned with generalizations and formulation of a theory?**

**A) Applied research**

**B) Fundamental research**

**C) Analytical research**

**D) Descriptive research**

**Answer: B**

**What is the focus of qualitative research?**

**A) Measurement of quantity or amount**

**B) Phenomena relating to quality or kind**

**C) Testing a hypothesis**

**D) Gathering numerical data**

**Answer: B**

**In research methodology, what does empirical research involve?**

**A) Abstract theories and ideas**

**B) Data-based research and observations**

**C) Longitudinal studies**

**D) Laboratory experiments only**

**Answer: B**

**What does the term 'ethics in research' primarily refer to?**

**A) The legality of research practices**

**B) Guidelines for responsible conduct of research**

**C) Financial aspects of research**

**D) Publishing research findings**

**Answer: B**

**What is considered a major type of research misconduct?**

**A) Collaboration between researchers**

**B) Replicating an experiment for accuracy**

**C) Plagiarism**

**D) Publishing in multiple journals**

**Answer: C**

**The purpose of a literature review in research is to:**

**A) Summarize existing knowledge and identify gaps**

**B) Present new experimental data**

**C) Provide biographical information about researchers**

**D) Discuss the future scope of a topic**

**Answer: A**

**In research, the function of citations is NOT:**

**A) Verifying original sources**

**B) Acknowledging others' work**

**C) Documenting scientific concepts**

**D) Increasing the word count of a research paper**

**Answer: D**

**Which factor does NOT affect the citation rate of a research paper?**

**A) Length of the title**

**B) Age of the researcher**

**C) Significance of the journal**

**D) Selected keywords**

**Answer: B**

**What is the key purpose of keywords in a research paper?**

**A) To summarize the entire research**

**B) To facilitate the categorization and discovery of the paper**

**C) To replace the abstract**

**D) To increase the length of the paper**

**Answer: B**

**In research methodology, what is 'quantitative research' based on?**

**A) Quality of data**

**B) Quantity or amount of data**

**C) Theoretical frameworks**

**D) Personal experiences**

**Answer: B**

**What is a characteristic feature of 'fundamental research'?**

**A) It addresses practical problems**

**B) It is focused on developing theories**

**C) It involves large-scale surveys**

**D) It is primarily concerned with technological advancements**

**Answer: B**

**What is the main focus of analytical research?**

**A) Conducting experiments**

**B) Analyzing existing information critically**

**C) Collecting new data**

**D) Developing new research methods**

**Answer: B**

**Ethical research practice fundamentally includes:**

**A) Financial profitability**

**B) Strict adherence to legal standards**

**C) Responsible conduct and integrity**

**D) Rapid publication of results**

**Answer: C**

**Which type of research misconduct involves fabricating data?**

**A) Plagiarism**

**B) Fabrication**

**C) Collaboration**

**D) Duplication**

**Answer: B**

**What is a key feature of experimental research design?**

**A) Focus on past events**

**B) Analysis of historical data**

**C) Manipulation and control of variables**

**D) Use of qualitative data only**

**Answer: C**

**In a research design, what are independent variables known for?**

**A) Variables that are influenced by other variables**

**B) Variables that remain constant throughout the study**

**C) Variables that the researcher manipulates**

**D) Variables that are not essential to the research**

**Answer: C**

**What is the purpose of control groups in experimental research?**

**A) To provide a standard of comparison**

**B) To manipulate the independent variable**

**C) To increase the sample size**

**D) To support the hypothesis**

**Answer: A**

**Which of these is a characteristic of a good research hypothesis?**

**A) It is based on personal beliefs**

**B) It cannot be tested**

**C) It is specific and testable**

**D) It is always true**

**Answer: C**

**What is a 'confounded relationship' in research design?**

**A) A clear correlation between two variables**

**B) A relationship where the effects of variables cannot be separated**

**C) The absence of a relationship between variables**

**D) A relationship based on qualitative data**

**Answer: B**

**Randomised Block Design in research is used to:**

**A) Randomize the selection of subjects**

**B) Control the block effects in experiments**

**C) Increase the complexity of the experiment**

**D) Test multiple hypotheses simultaneously**

**Answer: B**

**What is the purpose of factorial design in research?**

**A) To study the effect of a single variable**

**B) To examine the interaction effects between two or more variables**

**C) To simplify complex experimental designs**

**D) To focus on qualitative aspects of research**

**Answer: B**

**In research, what is an extraneous variable?**

**A) A variable that is intentionally manipulated**

**B) A variable that is not of interest but may affect the outcome**

**C) The primary variable of interest in an experiment**

**D) A variable that remains constant throughout the study**

**Answer: B**

**What is the main purpose of using treatments in experimental research?**

**A) To control the independent variables**

**B) To apply different conditions to subjects**

**C) To increase the sample size**

**D) To test the validity of the research tools**

**Answer: B**

**What does 'dependent variable' refer to in a research study?**

**A) The variable being tested and measured**

**B) The variable manipulated by the researcher**

**C) The variable that remains unchanged**

**D) An irrelevant variable in the study**

**Answer: A**

**The Latin Square Design in research is used to:**

**A) Address only one variable**

**B) Control two sources of variability**

**C) Focus on qualitative analysis**

**D) Study the effects of a single treatment**

**Answer: B**

**In a research study, what does a control variable mean?**

**A) The primary variable of interest**

**B) A variable kept constant to not influence the outcome**

**C) A variable that changes in response to other variables**

**D) The least important variable in the study**

**Answer: B**

**What is the role of hypothesis in experimental research design?**

**A) To serve as a conclusion**

**B) To provide a basis for data collection**

**C) To guide the direction and focus of the study**

**D) To analyze the collected data**

**Answer: C**

**Which aspect is NOT typically considered in a research design?**

**A) Theoretical framework**

**B) Statistical analysis techniques**

**C) Personal opinions of the researcher**

**D) Selection of subjects**

**Answer: C**

**What is a key advantage of the Complete Randomised Design in research?**

**A) It allows for subjective interpretation of data**

**B) It provides a high degree of control over extraneous variables**

**C) It focuses on qualitative data analysis**

**D) It requires fewer subjects than other**

**What is the primary purpose of research?**

**A) Gaining familiarity with a phenomenon**

**B) Solving immediate problems**

**C) Generating revenue**

**D) Promoting personal beliefs**

**Answer: A**

**Which research type is concerned with generalizations and theory formulation?**

**A) Descriptive**

**B) Analytical**

**C) Applied**

**D) Fundamental**

**Answer: D**

**What does descriptive research typically involve?**

**A) Experiments in a lab**

**B) Surveys and fact-finding**

**C) Abstract theories**

**D) Direct problem-solving**

**Answer: B**

**The main focus of qualitative research is on:**

**A) Quantity of data**

**B) Quality or kind of phenomena**

**C) Technological advancements**

**D) Financial outcomes**

**Answer: B**

**What does empirical research primarily rely on?**

**A) Theoretical assumptions**

**B) Data and observations**

**C) Abstract concepts**

**D) Predictive modeling**

**Answer: B**

**Ethics in research primarily provides:**

**A) Financial guidelines**

**B) Legal advice**

**C) Guidelines for responsible conduct**

**D) Marketing strategies**

**Answer: C**

**Which of these is a major research misconduct?**

**A) Collaboration**

**B) Fabrication**

**C) Peer review**

**D) Data sharing**

**Answer: B**

**The main goal of a literature review is to:**

**A) Summarize existing knowledge**

**B) Present personal opinions**

**C) Propose new experiments**

**D) Focus on future research**

**Answer: A**

**Which of these is NOT a function of citations in research?**

**A) Verifying sources**

**B) Acknowledging others' work**

**C) Representing personal views**

**D) Documenting scientific concepts**

**Answer: C**

**What influences the citation rate of a research paper?**

**A) The age of the researcher**

**B) The length of the title**

**C) The color of the cover page**

**D) The personal beliefs of the author**

**Answer: B**

**Keywords in a research paper are used to:**

**A) Summarize the entire research**

**B) Help in categorization and discovery**

**C) Increase the paper's length**

**D) Represent the researcher's qualifications**

**Answer: B**

**What is a characteristic feature of fundamental research?**

**A) It aims at immediate problem-solving**

**B) It focuses on developing theories**

**C) It is limited to technological fields**

**D) It always involves field experiments**

**Answer: B**

**The main focus of analytical research is on:**

**A) Creating new data**

**B) Analyzing existing information**

**C) Conducting surveys**

**D) Developing new methodologies**

**Answer: B**

**What is essential in ethical research practice?**

**A) Rapid publication**

**B) Financial gain**

**C) Adherence to legal standards**

**D) Responsible conduct and integrity**

**Answer: D**

**Fabrication in research involves:**

**A) Replicating experiments**

**B) Making up data**

**C) Collaborating with peers**

**D) Referencing properly**

**Answer: B**

**A key feature of experimental research design is:**

**A) Analysis of past events**

**B) Manipulation and control of variables**

**C) Focus on qualitative data**

**D) Avoiding use of control groups**

**Answer: B**

**In research design, independent variables are:**

**A) Influenced by other variables**

**B) Kept constant throughout the study**

**C) Manipulated by the researcher**

**D) Not essential to the research**

**Answer: C**

**Control groups in experimental research are used for:**

**A) Manipulating the independent variable**

**B) Providing a standard of comparison**

**C) Increasing the sample size**

**D) Supporting the hypothesis directly**

**Answer: B**

**A good research hypothesis should be:**

**A) Based on personal beliefs**

**B) Specific and testable**

**C) Always true**

**D) Not related to the research topic**

**Answer: B**

**A 'confounded relationship' in research signifies:**

**A) A clear correlation between variables**

**B) Inability to separate variable effects**

**C) Absence of a relationship**

**D) Qualitative data reliance**

**Answer: B**

**What is a fundamental goal of experimental research design?**

**A) To describe phenomena**

**B) To predict future trends**

**C) To test hypotheses under controlled conditions**

**D) To analyze historical data**

**Answer: C**

**What does a 'variable' in research refer to?**

**A) A constant factor in experiments**

**B) An unchangeable element of study**

**C) An element that can vary and be measured or manipulated**

**D) A theoretical concept without practical application**

**Answer: C**

**What is the primary purpose of a 'control group' in research?**

**A) To receive the experimental treatment**

**B) To serve as a comparison for the experimental group**

**C) To control the research environment**

**D) To provide financial control**

**Answer: B**

**In research, what is a 'case study' primarily used for?**

**A) Conducting large-scale surveys**

**B) Making generalizations to a larger population**

**C) An in-depth investigation of a single entity or event**

**D) Testing complex mathematical models**

**Answer: C**

**What is the main characteristic of 'qualitative research'?**

**A) Focus on numerical data**

**B) Emphasis on subjective assessments**

**C) Use of large-scale experiments**

**D) Prioritization of statistical analysis**

**Answer: B**

**In research methodology, what is 'sampling'?**

**A) Selecting a group of people for interviews**

**B) Choosing a subset of a population for study**

**C) Collecting data from every member of a population**

**D) Analyzing data from previous studies**

**Answer: B**

**What does 'reliability' in research methodology imply?**

**A) The truthfulness of the findings**

**B) The consistency of the results upon repetition**

**C) The generalizability of the results**

**D) The innovation of the research methods**

**Answer: B**

**What is a 'longitudinal study' primarily characterized by?**

**A) Short-term observation**

**B) Analysis of historical events**

**C) Repeated observations over an extended period**

**D) A focus on a single moment in time**

**Answer: C**

**What is the purpose of a 'literature review' in research?**

**A) To provide an account of the researcher's qualifications**

**B) To detail the methodology of the research**

**C) To summarize and analyze existing research on a topic**

**D) To predict future research trends**

**Answer: C**

**What is the main focus of 'correlational research'?**

**A) Establishing a cause-and-effect relationship**

**B) Describing characteristics of a population**

**C) Identifying relationships between variables**

**D) Developing new theories**

**Answer: C**

**What is meant by 'data analysis' in research?**

**A) Collecting new data**

**B) Interviewing research subjects**

**C) Interpreting and making sense of collected data**

**D) Designing research tools**

**Answer: C**

**What does 'validity' in research refer to?**

**A) The speed of conducting research**

**B) The ethical considerations in research**

**C) The accuracy of measuring what it claims to measure**

**D) The cost-effectiveness of the research**

**Answer: C**

**What is the primary goal of 'applied research'?**

**A) Developing new theories**

**B) Addressing practical problems and finding solutions**

**C) Understanding fundamental principles**

**D) Contributing to academic knowledge**

**Answer: B**

**What is a 'survey' in research methodology?**

**A) A detailed experiment**

**B) A method of gathering data from a large number of respondents**

**C) A type of qualitative analysis**

**D) A technique for historical research**

**Answer: B**

**In research, what does 'peer review' involve?**

**A) Review by the general public**

**B) Evaluation by other experts in the field**

**C) Internal assessment by the research team**

**D) Governmental evaluation**

**Answer: B**

**What is the significance of 'hypothesis testing' in research?**

**A) To create a research plan**

**B) To prove the hypothesis is correct**

**C) To assess the validity of a hypothesis**

**D) To generate research topics**

**Answer: C**

**What is the main objective of research methodology?**

**A) Analyzing financial data**

**B) Studying biological processes**

**C) Conducting systematic investigation**

**D) Learning programming languages**

**Answer: C**

**Which method is primarily used in qualitative research?**

**A) Statistical analysis**

**B) Experimental methods**

**C) Surveys and questionnaires**

**D) Interviews and observations**

**Answer: D**

**What does a literature review in research aim to do?**

**A) Evaluate employee performance**

**B) Summarize existing knowledge**

**C) Present financial reports**

**D) Introduce new technology**

**Answer: B**

**What is an essential characteristic of a good research question?**

**A) Complexity**

**B) Specificity**

**C) Generalization**

**D) Ambiguity**

**Answer: B**

**Ethical considerations in research are important for what reason?**

**A) Increasing profits**

**B) Ensuring fairness**

**C) Marketing purposes**

**D) Technological advancement**

**Answer: B**

**Which of these is a quantitative research method?**

**A) Interviews**

**B) Focus groups**

**C) Surveys**

**D) Ethnography**

**Answer: C**

**In research, what is a hypothesis?**

**A) A proven fact**

**B) A tentative explanation**

**C) A detailed report**

**D) A financial plan**

**Answer: B**

**What role does data analysis play in research?**

**A) Making financial decisions**

**B) Choosing research topics**

**C) Interpreting research findings**

**D) Designing marketing strategies**

**Answer: C**

**Which of the following is true about primary data?**

**A) It is always quantitative**

**B) It is collected firsthand**

**C) It is less reliable**

**D) It is always qualitative**

**Answer: B**

**Secondary data refers to:**

**A) Data collected by the researcher**

**B) Data used in secondary schools**

**C) Data previously collected for other purposes**

**D) Data from unverified sources**

**Answer: C**

**What is the purpose of a research proposal?**

**A) To secure funding**

**B) To evaluate employees**

**C) To advertise products**

**D) To install software**

**Answer: A**

**Which is a characteristic of a good research design?**

**A) Complexity**

**B) Flexibility**

**C) Irrelevance**

**D) Bias**

**Answer: B**

**Validity in research refers to:**

**A) Profitability of research**

**B) Length of the research**

**C) Accuracy of the results**

**D) Number of participants**

**Answer: C**

**Reliability in research means:**

**A) The results are consistent**

**B) The research is profitable**

**C) The research is lengthy**

**D) The research is complex**

**Answer: A**

**In research, sampling refers to:**

**A) Selling products**

**B) Selecting a part of the population**

**C) Using technology**

**D) Conducting interviews**

**Answer: B**

**What is the role of a literature review in research?**

**A) Financial planning**

**B) Understanding the research area**

**C) Programming**

**D) Product marketing**

**Answer: B**

**Which of the following is a limitation of quantitative research?**

**A) Lack of detail**

**B) Too much detail**

**C) Irrelevance**

**D) Excessive cost**

**Answer: A**

**What does triangulation in research refer to?**

**A) Using three research methods**

**B) Researching three topics**

**C) Interviewing three participants**

**D) Analyzing three data points**

**Answer: A**

**The process of systematically reviewing literature in research involves:**

**A) Analyzing historical documents only**

**B) Evaluating all relevant scholarly articles and papers**

**C) Focusing solely on recent publications**

**D) Ignoring online sources and focusing on print**

**Answer: B**

**Q: 'Empirical research' is best described as research based on:**

**A) Abstract theories and models**

**B) Practical experience and observation**

**C) Pure mathematics and logic**

**D) Philosophical arguments**

**Answer: B**

**Q: In research methodology, a 'variable' refers to:**

**A) A constant factor in experiments**

**B) Something that does not change under different conditions**

**C) Any factor that can vary or change in a study**

**D) The outcome of the experiment**

**Answer: C**

**Q: Peer review in research is important because it:**

**A) Guarantees the popularity of the research**

**B) Ensures the research is patented**

**C) Helps in securing funding for the researcher**

**D) Assesses the validity and quality of the research**

**Answer: D**

**Q: The term 'case study' in research refers to:**

**A) A method involving large-scale surveys**

**B) An in-depth study of a specific individual, group, or event**

**C) A theoretical examination of hypothetical scenarios**

**D) A study that focuses on universal laws and principles**

**Answer: B**

**Q: What does the term "Design" refer to in the context of intellectual property rights?**

**A) A method of manufacturing a product**

**B) The aesthetic aspect of an article**

**C) The technical specifications of a product**

**D) The brand name or logo of a company**

**Answer: B**

**Q: What year was the Design Act enacted?**

**A) 1995**

**B) 2000**

**C) 2005**

**D) 2010**

**Answer: B**

**Q: Which of the following is an essential requirement for a design to be registrable?**

**A) It should be a mechanical device**

**B) It should be a mere trademark**

**C) It should be original and new**

**D) It should be based on an existing design**

**Answer: C**

**Q: What is the primary purpose of the Trademark Act?**

**A) To protect inventions**

**B) To protect company names only**

**C) To protect designs of products**

**D) To protect symbols, words, or phrases that identify and distinguish products or services**

**Answer: D**

**Q: When was the Trademark Act enacted?**

**A) 1995**

**B) 1999**

**C) 2003**

**D) 2007**

**Answer: B**

**Q: A trademark must be:**

**A) Difficult to spell and remember**

**B) Distinctive and easy to remember**

**C) A common phrase or term**

**D) Always a graphic symbol**

**Answer: B**

**Q: Which of the following is a type of remedy for trademark infringement?**

**A) Compensation for emotional distress**

**B) Injunction and damages**

**C) A public apology**

**D) Mandatory product recall**

**Answer: B**

**Q: Copyright protects:**

**A) Business methods and ideas**

**B) Literary and artistic works**

**C) Company logos and slogans**

**D) Mechanical inventions**

**Answer: B**

**Q: What type of right is a copyright?**

**A) A positive right**

**B) A monopoly right**

**C) A shared right**

**D) A temporary right**

**Answer: B**

**Q: Copyright infringement can result in:**

**A) Only civil remedies**

**B) Only criminal penalties**

**C) Both civil remedies and criminal penalties**

**D) No penalties, only warnings**

**Answer: C**

**Q: What is the main function of intellectual property rights?**

**A) To restrict creativity**

**B) To ensure open-source sharing of all creative works**

**C) To protect and incentivize creativity and innovation**

**D) To standardize product designs globally**

**Answer: C**

**Q: What does the term 'infringement' refer to in the context of trademarks?**

**A) Using a trademark without permission**

**B) Failing to renew a trademark**

**C) Changing a trademark design**

**D) Selling a trademarked product**

**Answer: A**

**Q: Can a copyright be transferred?**

**A) No, it is always non-transferable**

**B) Yes, but only within the same country**

**C) Yes, it can be transferred or inherited**

**D) Yes, but only after 50 years of its creation**

**Answer: C**

**Q: In the case of a design, what does 'novelty' refer to?**

**A) The popularity of the design**

**B) The economic value of the design**

**C) The uniqueness and originality of the design**

**D) The complexity of the design**

**Answer: C**

**Q: What kind of protection does a trademark offer?**

**A) Protection against physical theft**

**B) Protection against unauthorized use of the mark**

**C) Lifetime guarantee of the product**

**D) A guarantee of product quality**

**Answer: B**